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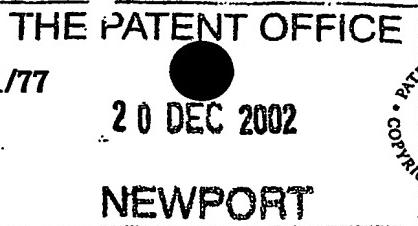
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Dated 22 January 2004

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23DEC02 E772578-1 D03022
F01/7700-0.00-0229686.1**Request for grant of a patent**

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

The Patent Office

 Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

1. Your reference PZ 02108

2. Patent application number
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0229686.1

20 DEC 2002

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (*underline all surnames*)
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Patents ADP number (*if you know it*)
 If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation
0818937500A

United Kingdom

08177883001

4. Title of the invention

SOLID-PHASE FLUORINATION OF BENZOTHIAZOLES

5. Name of your agent (*if you have one*)
 "Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent
(*including the postcode*)

 HAMMETT, Audrey, Grace, Campbell; ROLLINS, Anthony, John and
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Patents ADP number (*if you know it*)
 6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (*if you know it*) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number
(*if you know it*)Date of filing
(day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)
 8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (*Answer 'Yes' if:*)

Yes

- a) *any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or*
- b) *there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or*
- c) *any named applicant is a corporate body.*
See note (d))

Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form.
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Description	18
Claim(s)	7
Abstract	0
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10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

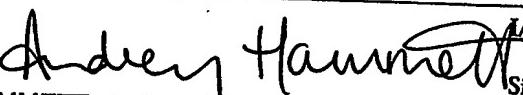
Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

1 /

Request for substantive examination
(Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents
(please specify)

11.


HAMMETT, Audrey, Grace, Campbell

Signature

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Date

18 December 2002

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

HAMMETT, Audrey
01494 542747

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*DUPLICATE*SOLID-PHASE FLUORINATION OF BENZOTHIAZOLES

The present invention relates to novel solid-phase processes for the production
5 of radiolabelled tracers, in particular for the production of ^{18}F -labelled benzothiazole compounds which may be suitable for use as Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radiotracers. The invention also comprises radiopharmaceutical kits using these novel processes.

- 10 The favoured radioisotope for PET, ^{18}F , has a relatively short half-life of 110 minutes. ^{18}F -labelled tracers for PET therefore have to be synthesised and purified as rapidly as possible, and ideally within one hour of clinical use. Standard synthetic methods for introducing fluorine-18 are relatively slow and require post-reaction purification (for example, by HPLC) which means that it is
15 difficult to obtain the ^{18}F -labelled tracer for clinical use in good radiochemical yield. There is also a need for automation to protect the operator from radiation exposure. Many radiofluorinations are complicated procedures and it is necessary to simplify them to facilitate automation.
- 20 The present invention provides solid-phase processes for producing ^{18}F -labelled tracers quickly and with high specific activity yet avoiding time-consuming purification steps, such that the resultant ^{18}F -labelled tracer is suitable for use in PET. The solid-phase methods also lend themselves to automation with advantages of ease of production and greater throughput. The invention also
25 comprises radiopharmaceutical kits which use such processes and thus provide the radiopharmacist or clinician with a convenient means of preparing an ^{18}F -labelled tracer.

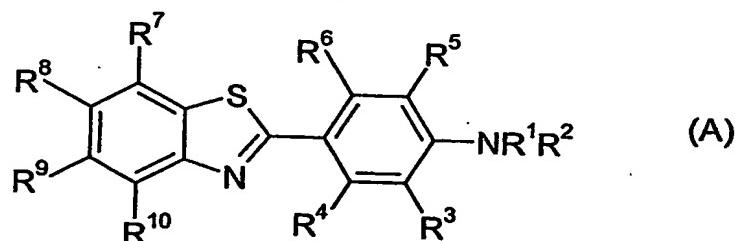
Various substituted benzothiazole compounds, having utility for *in vivo* imaging of
30 Alzheimer's Disease have been described in WO02/16333. Solid-phase nucleophilic fluorination methods are described in co-pending International Patent Application PCT/GB02/02505.

In a general aspect, the invention provides a process for the production of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer which comprises treatment of a solid support-bound precursor of formula (I)

5

SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-X -TRACER (I)

wherein the TRACER is of formula (A)



10

wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, and C_{1-6} haloalkyl;

R^3 to R^{10} are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl,

15 C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, cyano, and nitro;
and one of the groups R^1 to R^{10} is bonded to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-X -;

with $^{18}\text{F}^-$ to produce the labelled tracer of formula (II)

20 ^{18}F -TRACER (II)

wherein the TRACER is as defined for the compound of formula (I) except that one of the groups R^1 to R^{10} is bonded to the ^{18}F instead of to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-X – in formula (I);

optionally followed by:

- 25 (i) removal of excess $^{18}\text{F}^-$, for example by ion-exchange chromatography; and/or
(ii) removal of any protecting groups; and/or
(iii) removal of organic solvent; and/or
(iv) formulation of the resultant compound of formula (II) as an aqueous solution.

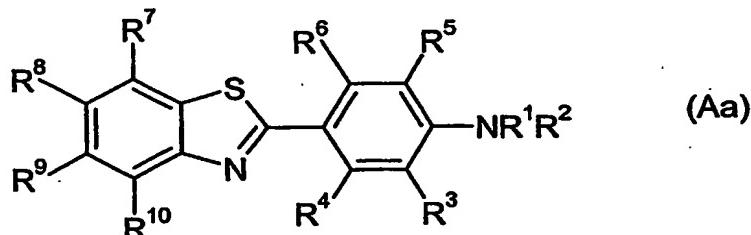
As the ^{18}F -labelled tracer of formula (II) is removed from the solid-phase into solution, all unreacted precursor remains bound to the resin and can be separated by simple filtration, thus obviating the need for complicated purification, for example by HPLC. The ^{18}F -labelled tracer of formula (II) may be cleaned up 5 by removal of excess F⁻, for example by ion-exchange chromatography and/or by removal of any organic solvent. The resultant ^{18}F -labelled tracer of formula (II) may then be further made-up into an aqueous formulation for clinical use.

In the compounds of formula (I), X is a group which promotes nucleophilic 10 substitution at a specific site on the attached TRACER. Examples of X include -SO₂O- as in formula (Ia) below, and I⁺ as in formula (Ib) below.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a process for the production of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer which comprises treatment of a solid support-bound precursor of 15 formula (Ia):

SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-SO₂-O -TRACER (Ia)

wherein the TRACER is of formula (Aa)



20

wherein:

- R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;
- 25 R³ to R¹⁰ are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, cyano, and nitro;
- in which either (a) an R¹ C₁₋₆ alkyl group or (b) an R³ to R¹⁰ C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ alkoxy group is bonded to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-SO₂-O – in formula (Ia);

with $^{18}\text{F}^-$ to produce the labelled tracer of formula (IIa)

^{18}F -TRACER (IIa)

wherein the TRACER is as defined for the compound of formula (Ia) except that

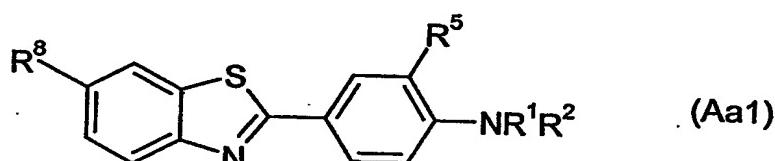
- 5 either (a) an $\text{R}^1 \text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl group or (b) an R^3 to $\text{R}^{10} \text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy group is bonded to the ^{18}F instead of to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER- $\text{SO}_2\text{-O}$ – in formula (Ia);

optionally followed by:

- (i) removal of excess $^{18}\text{F}^-$, for example by ion-exchange chromatography; and/or
 10 (ii) removal of any protecting groups; and/or
 (iii) removal of organic solvent; and/or
 (iv) formulation of the resultant compound of formula (IIa) as an aqueous solution.

In the compound of formula (Ia), the TRACER is suitably of formula (Aa1)

15



wherein

R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, and C_{1-6} haloalkyl;

R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl,

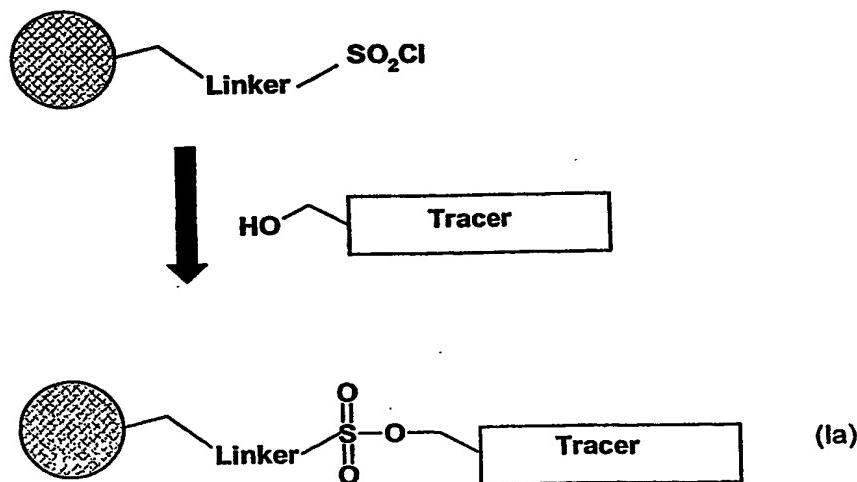
R^8 is hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, or C_{1-6} alkyl;

provided that one of R^1 , R^5 and R^8 is C_{1-6} alkyl bonded to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER- $\text{SO}_2\text{-O}$ – in formula (Ia) or R^8 is C_{1-6} alkoxy bonded to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER- $\text{SO}_2\text{-O}$ – in formula (Ia).

As shown in Scheme 1, the compound of formula (Ia) may be conveniently prepared from any sulphonic acid functionalised commercially available resin, such as Merrifield Resin, NovaSyn® TG Bromo Resin,
 30 (Bromomethyl)phenoxyethyl polystyrene, or Wang Resin which may be reacted

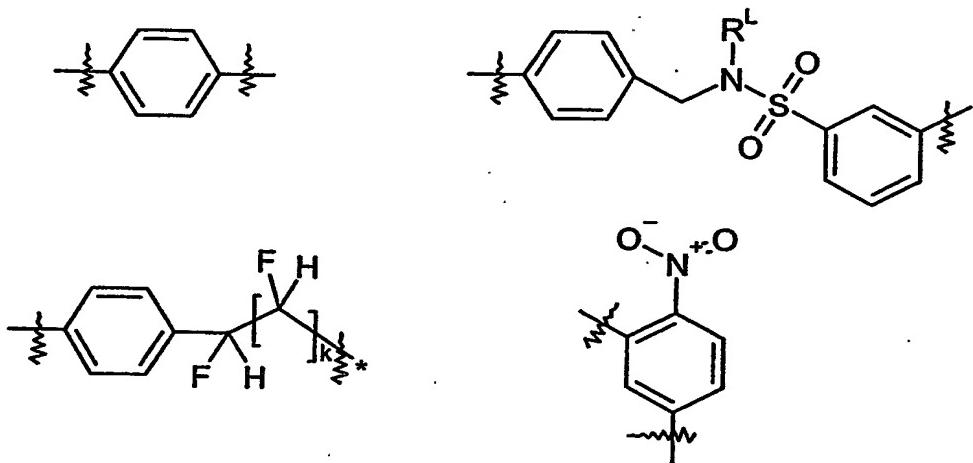
with a chlorinating agent to give the corresponding sulphonyl chloride resin. This may be carried out by treating the resin with, for example, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorus trichloride, oxalyl chloride, or thionyl chloride, in an appropriate inert solvent such as dichloromethane, chloroform, or acetonitrile, and heating at elevated temperature for a period of time. The excess reagent may then be removed from the resin by washing with further portions of the inert solvent. The sulphonyl chloride resin may then be reacted with the alcohol analogue of the tracer to produce the resin-bound precursor of formula (Ia). This may be carried out by treating the resin with a solution of the alcohol in an inert solvent such as chloroform, dichloromethane, acetonitrile, or tetrahydrofuran containing a non-nucleophilic soluble base such as sodium hydride or a trialkylamine, for example triethylamine or diisopropylethylamine. The reaction may be carried out at a temperature of 10 to 80°C, optimally at ambient temperature for a period of from around 1 to 24 hours. The excess alcohol and base may then be removed from the solid support by washing with further portions of an inert solvent such as chloroform, dichloromethane, or tetrahydrofuran. Alternatively, the LINKER may be attached to the TRACER, before being attached to the SOLID SUPPORT to form the compound of formula (Ia), using analogous chemistry to that described above.

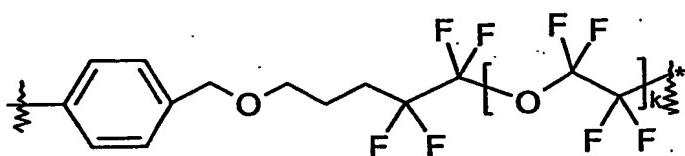
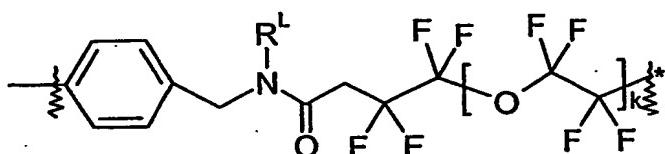
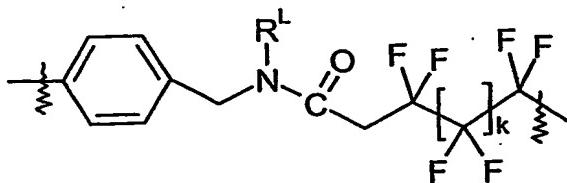
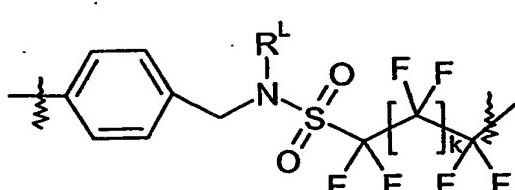
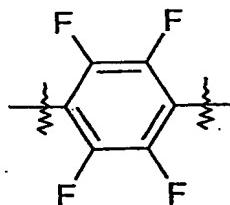
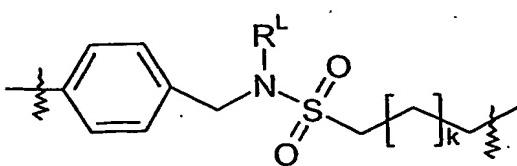
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Scheme 1

In the compounds of formulae (I) and (Ia) and in the following aspects of the

- invention, the "SOLID SUPPORT" may be any suitable solid-phase support which is insoluble in any solvents to be used in the process but to which the LINKER and/or TRACER can be covalently bound. Examples of suitable SOLID SUPPORT include polymers such as polystyrene (which may be block grafted, for example with polyethylene glycol), polyacrylamide, or polypropylene or glass or silicon coated with such a polymer. The solid support may be in the form of small discrete particles such as beads or pins, or as a coating on the inner surface of a cartridge or on a microfabricated vessel.
- 5 In the compounds of formulae (I) and (Ia) and in the following aspects of the invention, the "LINKER" may be any suitable organic group which serves to space the reactive site sufficiently from the solid support structure so as to maximise reactivity. Suitably, the LINKER comprises zero to four aryl groups (suitably phenyl) and/or a C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆haloalkyl, and optionally one to four additional functional groups such as amide or sulphonamide groups. Examples of such linkers are well known to those skilled in the art of solid-phase chemistry, but include:
- 10
- 15





- 5 wherein at each occurrence, k is an integer of 0 to 3 and R^L is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

As would be apparent to the person skilled in the art, it may be necessary to protect functional groups in the TRACER to avoid unwanted reactions during the radiolabelling process. Such protection may be achieved using standard methods of protecting group chemistry. After the radiolabelling is complete, any protecting groups may be removed by simple procedures which are also standard in the art. Suitable protection and deprotection methodologies may be found, for example, in Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis, Theodora W. Greene and Peter G. M. Wuts, published by John Wiley & Sons Inc. Preferred amine protecting groups include alkoxyxarbonyl (such as t-butoxycarbonyl), trifluoroacetamide, fluorenylmethoxy carbonyl, and formamide. Preferred hydroxy protecting groups include alkyl or benzyl ethers, alkyloxymethyl ethers, alkoxy carbonyls (such as t-butoxycarbonyl) and silyl groups. Such protecting groups may be conveniently removed by hydrolysis, for example in the presence of acid or base. Such

deprotection may be effected using a solid supported acid or base catalyst that renders the need for post deprotection neutralisation unnecessary

- Treatment of the compound of formula (I) or (Ia) with $^{18}\text{F}^-$ may be effected by
- 5 treatment with any suitable source of $^{18}\text{F}^-$, such as Na^{18}F , K^{18}F , Cs^{18}F , tetraalkylammonium ^{18}F fluoride, or tetraalkylphosphonium ^{18}F fluoride. To increase the reactivity of the fluoride, a phase transfer catalyst such as 4,7,13,16,21,24 hexaoxa-1,10-diazabicyclo[8.8.8] hexacosane may be added and the reaction performed in a non protic solvent. These conditions give reactive
- 10 fluoride ions. The treatment with $^{18}\text{F}^-$ is suitably effected in the presence of a suitable organic solvent such as acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulphoxide, tetrahydrofuran, dioxan, 1,2 dimethoxyethane, sulpholane, N-methylpyrrolidinone, at a non-extreme temperature, for example, 15°C to 180°C, preferably at elevated temperature. On completion of the reaction, the ^{18}F -labelled tracer of formula (II) dissolved in the solvent is conveniently separated
- 15 from the solid-phase by filtration. The same fluorination techniques may also be used in the following aspects of the invention.

- Any excess $^{18}\text{F}^-$ may be removed from the solution of ^{18}F -tracer by any suitable
- 20 means, for example by ion-exchange chromatography or solid phase absorbents. Suitable ion-exchange resins include BIO-RAD AG 1-X8 or Waters QMA and suitable solid phase absorbents include alumina. The excess $^{18}\text{F}^-$ may be removed using such solid phases at room temperature in aprotic solvents.
- 25 Any organic solvent may be removed by any standard method such as by evaporation at elevated temperature *in vacuo* or by passing a stream of inert gas such as nitrogen or argon over the solution.
- Before use of the ^{18}F -labelled tracer, it may be appropriate to formulate it, for
- 30 example as an aqueous solution by dissolving the ^{18}F -labelled tracer in sterile isotonic saline which may contain up to 10% of a suitable organic solvent such as ethanol, or a suitable buffered solution such as phosphate buffer. Other additives

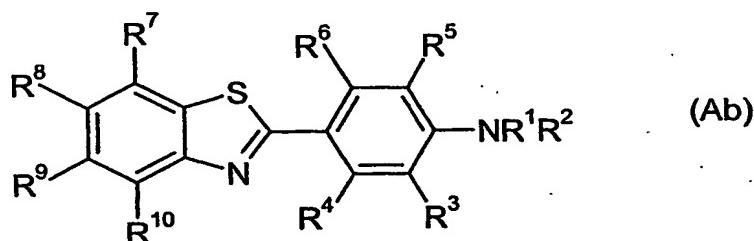
may be added such as ascorbic acid to reduce radiolysis.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a process for the production of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer which comprises treatment of a solid support-bound precursor of
5 formula (Ib)

SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER- I^+ -TRACER (Ib)

Y

wherein Y- is an anion and the TRACER is of formula (Ab)



10

wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;

15 one of R^3 to R^{10} is a bond to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER- I^+ - group in formula (Ib) and the others are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, cyano, and nitro;

with ^{18}F to produce the labelled tracer of formula (IIb)

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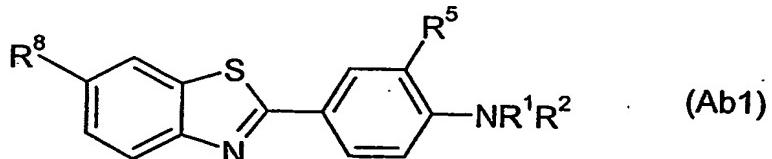
^{18}F -TRACER (IIb)

wherein the TRACER is as defined for the compound of formula (Ib) except that one of R^3 to R^{10} is a bond to the ^{18}F instead of a bond to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER- I^+ - group in formula (Ib);

25 optionally followed by:

- (i) removal of excess ^{18}F , for example by ion-exchange chromatography; and/or
- (ii) removal of any protecting groups; and/or
- (iii) removal of organic solvent; and/or
- (iv) formulation of the resultant compound of formula (IIb) as an aqueous solution.

In the compound of formula (Ib), the TRACER is suitably a compound of formula (Ab1)



5 wherein:

R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;

10 R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or a bond to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-I⁺- group in formula (Ib);

R⁸ is hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or a bond to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-I⁺- group in formula (Ib);

provided that only one of R⁵ and R⁸ is a bond to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-I⁺- group in formula (Ib).

15

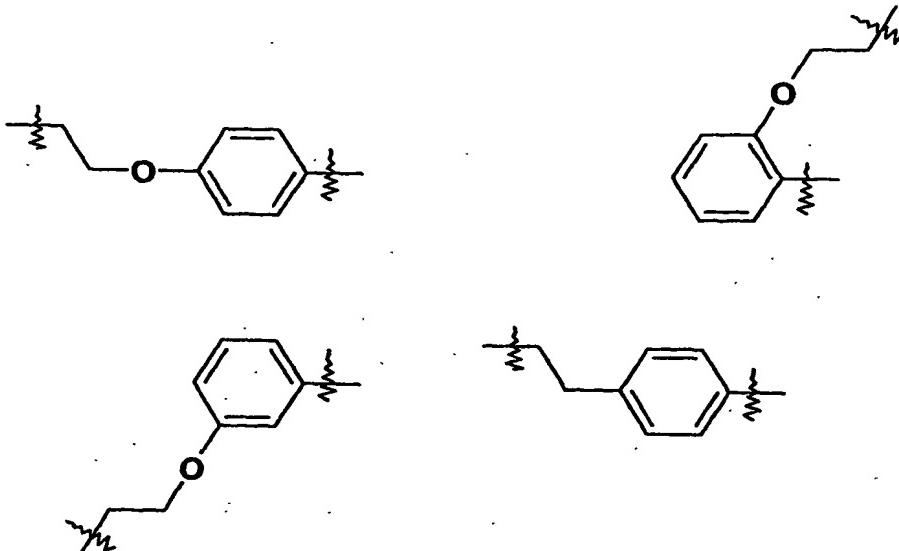
The compound of formula (Ib) may be conveniently prepared from a functionalised commercially available resin such as a Merrifield Resin or Wang Resin. Suitably, a hydroxyiodoaryl (such as an iodophenol) containing LINKER group is treated with an inorganic base, such as cesium carbonate and then added to the resin,

20 pre-swollen with an inert solvent, such as N,N-dimethylformamide and allowed to react at elevated temperature, for example 30 to 80°C. Excess reagents may be removed by washing the resin with further inert solvent. The resultant iodophenol functionalised resin may then be treated with a source of acetate anions (such as acetic acid, acetic anhydride, or acetyl chloride) in the presence of an oxidising

25 agent, such as hydrogen peroxide to provide the corresponding diacetoxy-iodophenyl functionalised resin. The diacetoxy-iodophenyl functionalised resin may then be stirred in an inert solvent, such as dichloromethane, in the presence of acid such as hydrochloric acid, trifluoromethane sulphonic acid, or acetic acid at a low temperature, suitably -40°C to 10°C before addition of the tracer, suitably 30 functionalised as a boronic acid or trialkyl tin derivative which may be coupled to

the resin at a non-extreme temperature. As in previous steps, the desired compound of formula (Ib) may be separated by filtration and washing with an inert solvent.

- 5 In the compound of formula (Ib), the LINKER is as defined above but comprises an aryl group (suitably phenyl) adjacent to the I^+ . Preferred examples include



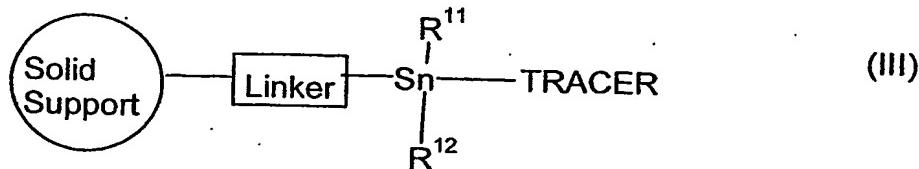
- 10 In the compound of formula (Ib), Y^- is an anion, preferably trifluoromethylsulphonate (triflate) anion or tetraphenyl borate anion.

The compounds of formula (I) are novel and thus form a further aspect of the present invention. Thus, for example, compounds of formula (Ia) and (Ib), form separate aspects of the present invention.

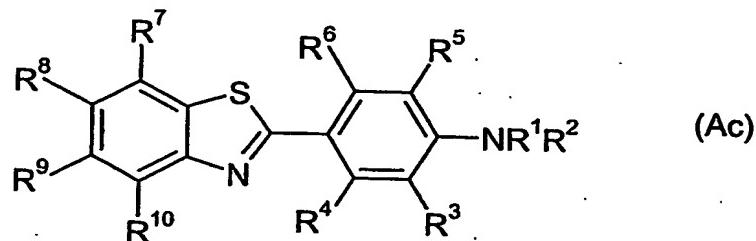
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In an alternative aspect, the present invention provides electrophilic solid-phase processes for production of ^{18}F -labelled benzothiazoles.

- 20 Thus in a further aspect, the present invention provides a process for the production of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer which comprises treatment of a solid support-bound precursor of formula (III):



wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl and the TRACER is a compound of formula (Ac):



5

wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, and C_{1-6} haloalkyl;

- 10 one of R^3 to R^{10} is a bond to the Sn in formula (III) and the others are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, cyano, and nitro;

with a source of ^{18}F , suitably $^{18}\text{F}_2$, $^{18}\text{F}-\text{CH}_3\text{COOF}$ or $^{18}\text{F}-\text{OF}_2$;

15

to give the labelled tracer of formula (IV);

^{18}F -TRACER (IV)

wherein the TRACER is as defined for the compound of formula (III) except that

- 20 one of R^3 to R^{10} is a bond to the ^{18}F instead of a bond to the Sn in formula (III);

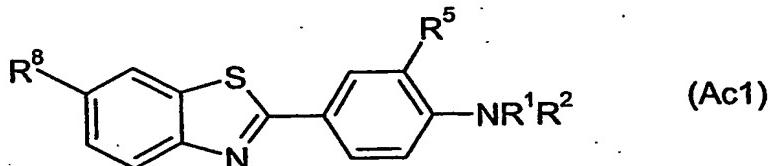
optionally followed by:

- (i) removal of excess fluorinating agent and ^{18}F ions produced in the generation of the fluorinating agent or in the reaction; and/or
- 25 (ii) removal of any protecting groups; and/or
- (iii) removal of organic solvent; and/or

(iv) formulation of the resultant compound of formula (IV) as an aqueous solution.

In a preferred compounds of formula (III), R¹¹ and R¹² are both methyl.

- 5 In the compound of formula (III), the TRACER is suitably a compound of formula (Ac1)



wherein:

- 10 R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;
 R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or a bond to the Sn in formula (III);
 R⁸ is hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or a bond to the Sn in formula (III);
 15 provided that only one of R⁵ and R⁸ is a bond to the Sn in formula (III).

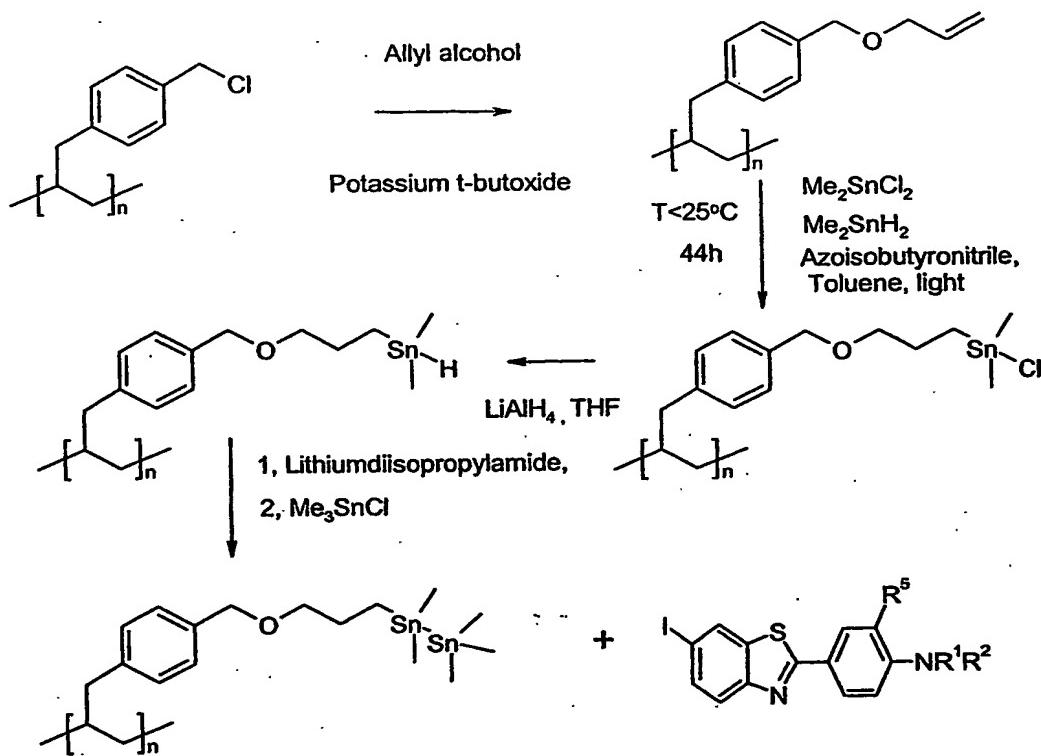
Treatment of the compound of formula (III) with ¹⁸F may be effected by treatment with any suitable source of ¹⁸F, such as ¹⁸F₂, ¹⁸F-CH₃COOF, or ¹⁸F-OF₂, in the presence of a suitable organic solvent, suitably a chlorofluorocarbon or
 20 fluorocarbon, such as trichlorofluoromethane, at a non-extreme temperature, for example, -10 °C to 60 °C, preferably at ambient temperature. On completion of the reaction, the ¹⁸F-labelled tracer of formula (IV) dissolved in the solvent is conveniently separated from the solid-phase by filtration. The ¹⁸F₂ may be produced, for example, by the 20Ne(d,α) ¹⁸F reaction using the 13.5Mev deuterons of the Rossendorf cyclotron U-120 with Ne + 0.2% F₂ (100umol) as target gas. Alternatively, the ¹⁸F₂ may be produced by the ¹⁸O₂ (p,n) ¹⁸F reaction, using 11Mev protons from a cyclotron (A.J. Bishop et al, J. Nucl. Med., 25 32:1010(1991)).

- 30 After reaction of the compound of formula (III), any excess fluorinating agent or

¹⁸F⁻ ions produced in the generation of the fluorinating agent or in the reaction and may be removed from the solution of ¹⁸F-tracer of formula (IV) by any suitable means, for example by passing through a column of sodium sulphite and silica gel in a suitable solvent, suitably a chlorofluorocarbon or a chlorocarbon, such as
5 chlorofluoromethane or methylene chloride.

Compounds of formula (III) may be prepared from commercially available starting materials as outlined in Scheme 2 or Scheme 3.

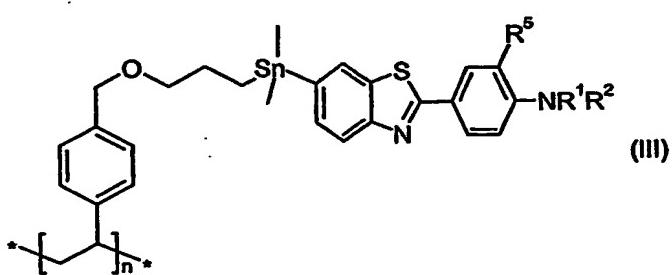
Scheme 2



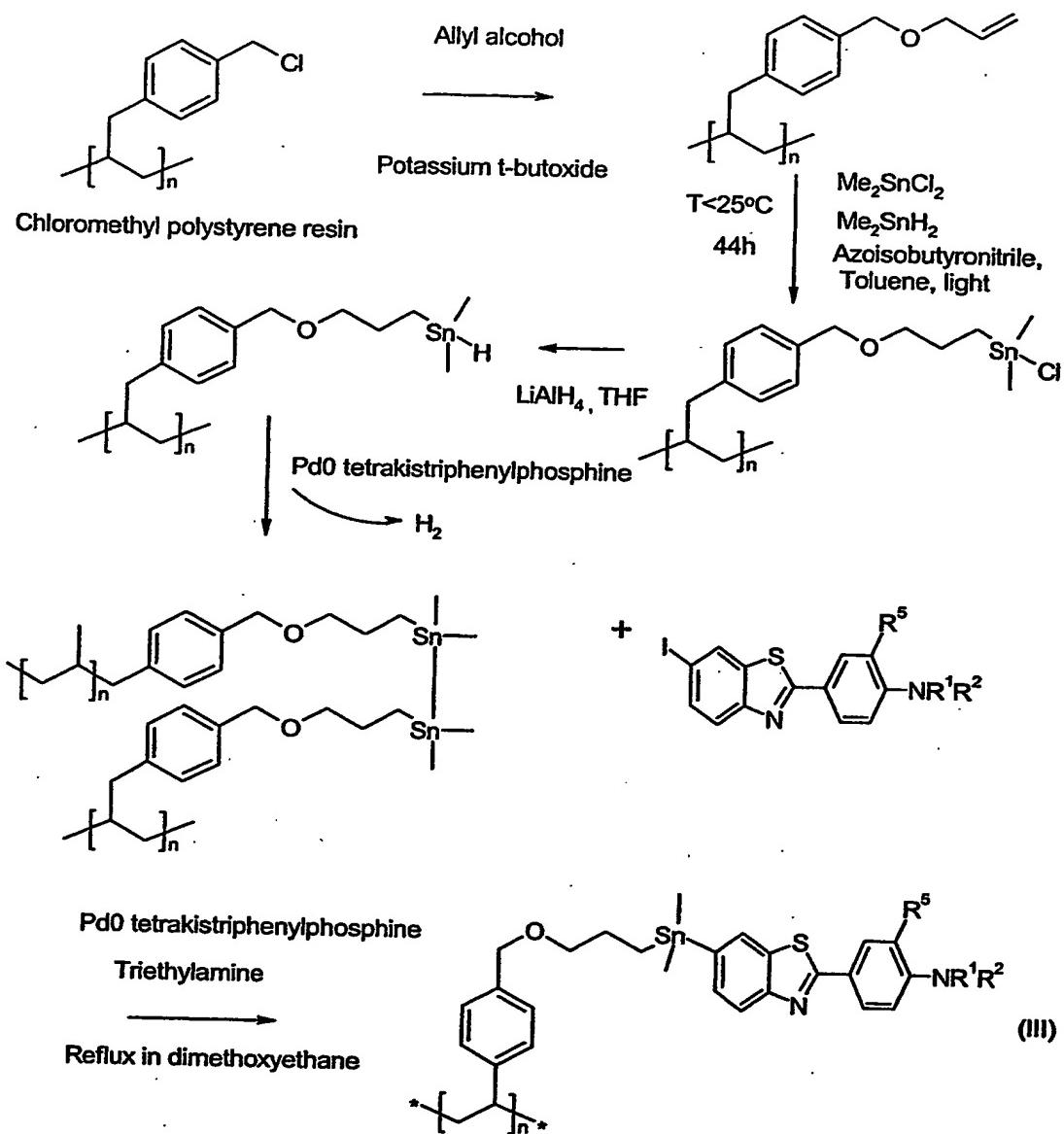
Pd0 tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)

Triethylamine

Reflux in dimethoxyethane



Scheme 3



As described above, the advantages of such solid-phase processes for preparation of ^{18}F -labelled tracers include the relative speed of the process, simplified purification methods and ease of automation- all of which mean that the processes are suitable for preparation of ^{18}F -labelled tracers for use in PET. Accordingly, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of a ^{18}F -labelled tracer of formula (II), (IIa), (IIb), or (IV) for use in PET.

Conveniently, the solid support bound precursor of formula (I) or (III) could be provided as part of a kit to a radiopharmacy. The kit may contain a cartridge which can be plugged into a suitably adapted automated synthesiser. The cartridge may contain, apart from the solid support-bound precursor, a column to remove unwanted fluoride ion, and an appropriate vessel connected so as to allow the reaction mixture to be evaporated and allow the product to be formulated as required. The reagents and solvents and other consumables required for the synthesis may also be included together with a compact disc carrying the software which allows the synthesiser to be operated in a way so as to meet the customers requirements for radioactive concentration, volumes, time of delivery etc.

Conveniently, all components of the kit are disposable to minimise the possibilities of contamination between runs and may be sterile and quality assured.

15 The invention further provides a radiopharmaceutical kit for the preparation of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer for use in PET, which comprises:

- (i) a vessel containing a compound of formula (I), (Ia), or (Ib) as defined above; and
- (ii) means for eluting the vessel with a source of $^{18}\text{F}^-$;
- 20 (iii) an ion-exchange cartridge for removal of excess $^{18}\text{F}^-$; and optionally
- (iv) a cartridge for solid-phase deprotection of the resultant product of formula (II), (IIa), or (IIb) as defined above.

25 The invention further provides a cartridge for a radiopharmaceutical kit for the preparation of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer for use in PET which comprises:

- (i) a vessel containing a compound of formula (I), (Ia), or (Ib); and
- (ii) means for eluting the vessel with a source of $^{18}\text{F}^-$.

30 The invention further provides a radiopharmaceutical kit for the preparation of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer for use in PET, which comprises:

- (i) a vessel containing a compound of formula (III) as defined above; and
- (ii) means for eluting the vessel with a source of $^{18}\text{F}^-$; and optionally

- (iii) a cartridge for removal of excess fluorinating agent and $^{18}\text{F}^-$ ions; and optionally
- (iv) a cartridge for solid-phase deprotection of the resultant product of formula (IV) as defined above.

5

The invention further provides a cartridge for a radiopharmaceutical kit for the preparation of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer for use in PET which comprises:

- (i) a vessel containing a compound of formula (III) as defined above ; and
- (ii) means for eluting the vessel with a source of ^{18}F .

10

In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for obtaining a diagnostic PET image which comprises the step of using a radiopharmaceutical kit or a cartridge for a radiopharmaceutical kit as described above.

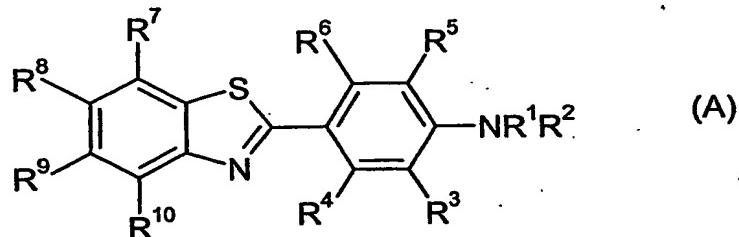
15

Claims

1. A process for the production of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer which comprises treatment of a solid support-bound precursor of formula (I)

5 SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-X-TRACER (I)

wherein X is a group which promotes nucleophilic substitution at a specific site on the attached TRACER and the TRACER is of formula (A)



10

wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, and C_{1-6} haloalkyl;

15 R^3 to R^{10} are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, cyano, and nitro; and one of the groups R^1 to R^{10} is bonded to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-X -;

with $^{18}\text{F}^-$ to produce the labelled tracer of formula (II)

20 ^{18}F -TRACER (II)

wherein the TRACER is as defined for the compound of formula (I) except that one of the groups R^1 to R^{10} is bonded to the ^{18}F instead of to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-X – in formula (I);

optionally followed by:

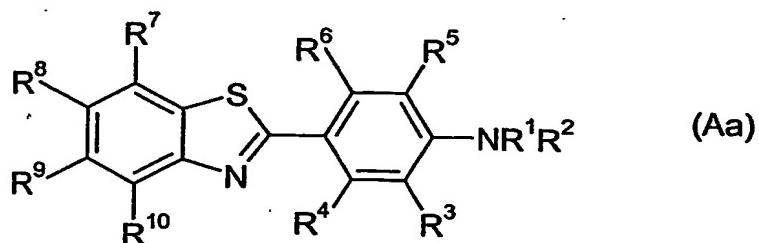
- 25 (i) removal of excess $^{18}\text{F}^-$, for example by ion-exchange chromatography; and/or
(ii) removal of any protecting groups; and/or
(iii) removal of organic solvent; and/or
(iv) formulation of the resultant compound of formula (II) as an aqueous solution

2. A process according to claim 1 which comprises treatment of a solid support-bound precursor of formula (Ia):

SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-SO₂-O -TRACER (Ia)

5

wherein the TRACER is of formula (Aa)



wherein:

- 10 R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;
 R³ to R¹⁰ are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, cyano, and nitro;
in which either (a) an R¹ C₁₋₆ alkyl group or (b) an R³ to R¹⁰ C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ alkoxy
 15 group is bonded to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-SO₂-O – in formula (Ia);

with ¹⁸F⁻ to produce the labelled tracer of formula (IIa)

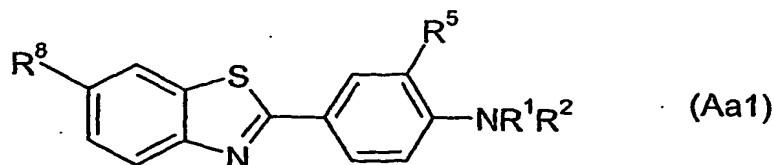
¹⁸F-TRACER (IIa)

- 20 wherein the TRACER is as defined for the compound of formula (Ia) except that either (a) an R¹ C₁₋₆ alkyl group or (b) an R³ to R¹⁰ C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ alkoxy group is bonded to the ¹⁸F instead of to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-SO₂-O – in formula (Ia);

optionally followed by:

- 25 (i) removal of excess ¹⁸F⁻, for example by ion-exchange chromatography; and/or
 (ii) removal of any protecting groups; and/or
 (iii) removal of organic solvent; and/or
 (iv) formulation of the resultant compound of formula (IIa) as an aqueous solution.

3. A process according to claim 2 wherein the TRACER is of formula (Aa1)



5 wherein

R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;

R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl,

10 R⁸ is hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

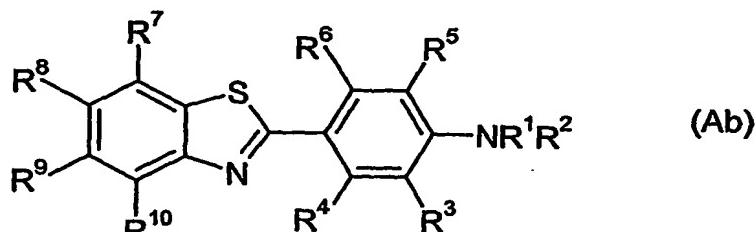
provided that one of R¹, R⁵ and R⁸ is C₁₋₆ alkyl bonded to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-SO₂-O – in formula (Ia) or R⁸ is C₁₋₆ alkoxy bonded to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-SO₂-O – in formula (Ia).

15 4. A process according to claim 1 which comprises treatment of a solid support-bound precursor of formula (Ib)

SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-I⁺ -TRACER (Ib)

Y

wherein Y⁻ is an anion and the TRACER is of formula (Ab)



20

wherein:

R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;

25

one of R³ to R¹⁰ is a bond to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-I⁺- group in formula (Ib) and the others are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆

haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, cyano, and nitro; with ¹⁸F⁻ to produce the labelled tracer of formula (IIb)

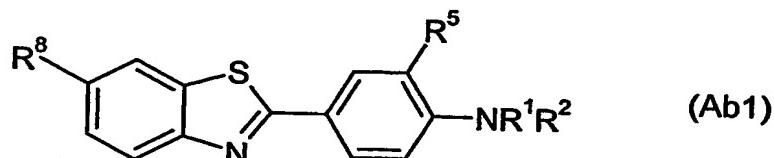
5 ¹⁸F-TRACER (IIb)

wherein the TRACER is as defined for the compound of formula (Ib) except that one of R³ to R¹⁰ is a bond to the ¹⁸F instead of a bond to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-I⁺- group in formula (Ib);

optionally followed by:

- 10 (i) removal of excess ¹⁸F⁻, for example by ion-exchange chromatography; and/or
- (ii) removal of any protecting groups; and/or
- (iii) removal of organic solvent; and/or
- (iv) formulation of the resultant compound of formula (IIb) as an aqueous solution.

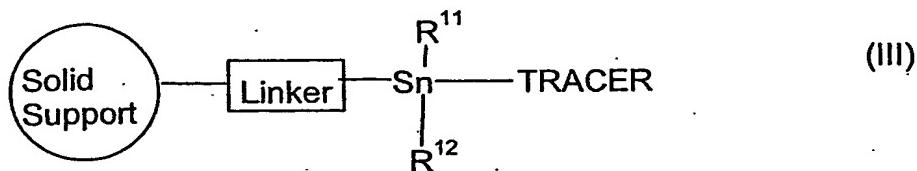
15 5. A process according to claim 4 wherein the TRACER is a compound of formula (Ab1)



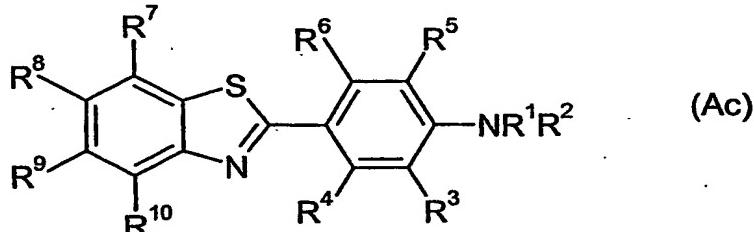
wherein:

- 20 R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;
- R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or a bond to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-I⁺- group in formula (Ib);
- R⁸ is hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or a bond to the SOLID
- 25 SUPPORT-LINKER-I⁺- group in formula (Ib);
- provided that only one of R⁵ and R⁸ is a bond to the SOLID SUPPORT-LINKER-I⁺- group in formula (Ib).

- 30 6. A process for the production of an ¹⁸F-labelled tracer which comprises treatment of a solid support-bound precursor of formula (III):



wherein R¹¹ and R¹² are independently selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl and the TRACER is a compound of formula (Ac):



5

wherein:

R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;

10

one of R³ to R¹⁰ is a bond to the Sn in formula (III) and the others are independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, cyano, and nitro;

15 with a source of ¹⁸F, suitably ¹⁸F₂, ¹⁸F-CH₃COOF or ¹⁸F-OF₂;

to give the labelled tracer of formula (IV);

¹⁸F-TRACER (IV)

20 wherein the TRACER is as defined for the compound of formula (III) except that one of R³ to R¹⁰ is a bond to the ¹⁸F instead of a bond to the Sn in formula (III); optionally followed by:

(i) removal of excess fluorinating agent and ¹⁸F ions produced in the generation of the fluorinating agent or in the reaction; and/or

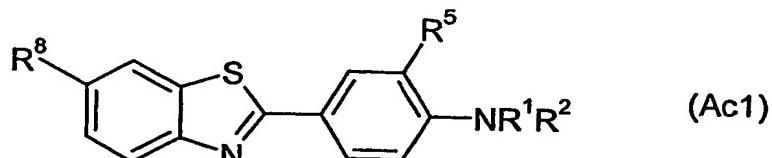
25 (ii) removal of any protecting groups; and/or

(iii) removal of organic solvent; and/or

(iv) formulation of the resultant compound of formula (IV) as an aqueous solution.

7. A process according to claim 6 in which the TRACER is suitably a compound of formula (Ac1)

5



wherein:

R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, a protecting group, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;

10 R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or a bond to the Sn in formula (III);

R⁸ is hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or a bond to the Sn in formula (III);

provided that only one of R⁵ and R⁸ is a bond to the Sn in formula (III).

15 8. A process for the preparation of a ¹⁸F-labelled tracer of formula (II), (IIa), (IIb), or (IV), according to any one of claims 1 to 7, for use in PET.

9. A compound of formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (III) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7.

20

10. A radiopharmaceutical kit for the preparation of an ¹⁸F-labelled tracer for use in PET, which comprises:

(i) a vessel containing a compound of formula (I), (Ia), or (Ib) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5; and

25 (ii) means for eluting the vessel with a source of ¹⁸F⁻;

(iii) an ion-exchange cartridge for removal of excess ¹⁸F⁻; and optionally

(iv) a cartridge for solid-phase deprotection of the resultant product of formula (II), (IIa), or (IIb) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5.

30 11. A cartridge for a radiopharmaceutical kit for the preparation of an ¹⁸F-labelled tracer for use in PET which comprises:

- (i) a vessel containing a compound of formula (I), (Ia), or (Ib) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5; and
 - (ii) means for eluting the vessel with a source of $^{18}\text{F}^-$.
- 5 12. A radiopharmaceutical kit for the preparation of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer for use in PET, which comprises:
- (i) a vessel containing a compound of formula (III) as defined in claim 6 or 7; and
 - (ii) means for eluting the vessel with a source of $^{18}\text{F}^-$; and optionally
 - 10 (iii) a cartridge for removal of excess fluorinating agent and $^{18}\text{F}^-$ ions; and optionally
 - (iv) a cartridge for solid-phase deprotection of the resultant product of formula (IV) as defined in claim 6 or 7.
- 15 13. A cartridge for a radiopharmaceutical kit for the preparation of an ^{18}F -labelled tracer according to claim 12 for use in PET which comprises:
- (i) a vessel containing a compound of formula (III) as defined in claim 6 or 7; and
 - (ii) means for eluting the vessel with a source of $^{18}\text{F}^-$.
- 20 14. A method for obtaining a diagnostic PET image which comprises the step of using a radiopharmaceutical kit according to claim 10 or 12 or a cartridge for a radiopharmaceutical kit according to claim 11 or 13.